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### The Turning Point for Cuba.

In view of the momentous issues depending on Gen. WEYLER's present campaign, it may be well to recall the extraordinary words which the Queen Regent of Spain is reported to have uttered at a Cabinet council about three weeks ago.

She said, substantially, that the sacrifices of the Spanish people and the heroism of the soldiers ought to find a counterpart in the activity and intelligence of the field operations, and that the Government ought to "inspire the plan of the campaign and take part in its fulfilment." These words made a deep impression. One Madrid newspaper declared them to mean that the present movements of Gen. WEYLER must be decisive and final, and that "it is only too well known that our sacrifices cannot be prolonged for years." It also declared that the presence of MACRO for nearly a year in Pinar del Rio was "an outrage upon our 200,000 soldiers."

But perhaps the most striking comment was that "the Queen's words reveal that the Government does not know anything of Gen. WEYLER's plans." Yet it is obvious that, when she called upon Premier CANOvas to "inspire the plan" and participate in its execution, it was too late. Long delaved, it was then for better or worse, on the eve of fulfilment, and there was no time for discussing it.

It may be understood, therefore, with what anxiety the results must be watched at Madrid. MOLTKE himself never, apparently, had a rein so free, and never kept the secrets of his strategy so completely from his sovereign. A NAPOLEON could hardly have wider latitude in the use of an enormous army. Well may Spain muse at this crisis in her fate as to what there was in the past record of her Commander-in-Chief to justify her in a trust so profound, and in the assumption that the plans of which she knows so little will prove triumphant.

If WEYLER gains a single decisive victory, or even wears out his enemies by sheer force of numbers and the loss of man for man, he so enormous, the limit of his talent is in using a great part of his force to line a defensive trochs, and the remainder to bring about a series of petty skirmishes, of which a specimen account may be that we lost seven killed, and the enemy must have suffered severely, as we fired forty-nine cannon shots," then not only will the commanding General be an acknowledged failure, but the inevitable thought will be that Cuba cannot be conquered.

And Spain is not the only country intent on this campaign. It is not too much to surmise that upon it the attitude of our Government may turn. The day for the reassembling of Congress is near; and should much heralded supreme effort of Gen. WEY-LER and his prodigious force, can we doubt what Congress would do?

# When Pride Swells Too Much

Even so proud a race as the Souniards ought not to expect that their pride will triumph all the time. They say that they are too proud to permit the Cubans to beat them; but then Cuba must be heard as to that. Most nations have their pride taker down once in a while. The Boers of South Africa have twice cut into British pride. Less than a year ago the Abyssinians prostrated the pride of Italy. The pride of Turkey, which is a tremendous thing, suffered this year when "the Powers" made faces at it. The pride of France was reduced when Germany took possession of Alsace. The pride of Denmark fell a peg in the case of Schleswig-Hoistein. The pride of China was subdued by Japan, and that of Japan was lessened when Russia assumed the lordship of Corea. The pride of Honduras, embodied in a pugnacious President, shrank before Mexico a year ago. The pride of England has but lately been forced to admit that the Monroe doctrine is stronger than the eighth Earl of SALISBURY, born 1830.

So goes history, right along, regular as a clock, even in our own time. Poor old pride can't stand up against it.

We are sure that Spain is proud. Yet we know that little Cuba is not afraid to point a gun at Spain's pride. We know also that the pride of Spain has got many a stunning blow in times not far off. Her pride did not prevent her from running out of Mexico when freedom got after her, or out of Peru, or out of Venezuela, or out of all the other provinces she once held in America. Spain has learned many a time that, when freedom meets pride in single combat, the latter may have the strut taken out of it before the battle is over. We shall not prophesy as to the Cubans, but it is sure as the hills of Rubi and the morasses of Batabano and the woods of Holguin that Spanish pride cannot yet raise its horn over fallen Cuba.

If the pride of Spain had been imbued with reason and held in check by experience, she might have been saved from much of the humiliation that she has had to endure

# Some Money for Spain.

When it became manifest, a short time ago, that the Spanish Government could not procure any part of the loan of \$200,-000,000 which it had been authorized to negotiate abroad, the Treasury was so impoverished as to be unable to furnish the means for the payment of the troops in Cuba. To all the money markets of Europe Spain had appealed in vain. To powerful capitalists she had mortgaged her resources, in order to obtain small sums. To parties interested in her railway and other corporations she and offered extraordinary concessions to laduce them to come to her relief. After making the most urgent calls upon the French, Dutch, Belgian, and English money-lenders, during a period of two months, Spain was forced to conclude that nothing at all could be obtained from them. All the money markets of Europe were closed against Spain, though an unusual amount

that gave promise of profit. Then it was that the humiliated Ministry

got up a plan for the issue of a popular loan to the amount of one-fourth of the sum which they had unsuccessfully attempted to raise abroad. It is of this loan, not of the foreign loan authorized by the Cortes, that we have reports from Madrid. It is said to have been largely oversubscribed in Madrid alone, and to have been increased by heavy subscriptions from the provinces. The country had been notifled that ruin would befail it if the people did not come to its relief, and that all its colonies would be lost if the Treasury were not at once replenished. And so it seems that such part of the population as have means to spare, have made a response to the appeal more favorable than the Ministry had expected.

The amount subscribed will not nearly meet the pressing demands of the Treasury. Premier Canovas informed the Cortes in September last that the very smallest sum required to tide over the fiscal year was \$200,000,000, while even the most surprising one of the despatches from Madrid puts the popular subscription at only about one-half that amount, a good deal of which probably yet remains to be delivered. We would not belittle the present manifestation of patriotic liberality in Spain; but we apprehend that it will have to be frequently repeated hereafter if the Spanish Treasury is to be saved from

insolvency. Premier Canovas informed the Cortes, when imploring them to authorize the issuof the foreign loan, that it was needed for immediate use against Cubs. The whole of the sum subscribed in Spain this week is insufficient to pay one-half of the debt that has already been incurred by the Spanish Government on Cuban account.

#### The History and Outcome of Cleve landism.

Another political philosopher attributes the Democratic downfall and disintegration to a cause which it is interesting to consider. The New York Times diagnoses the situation, and comes to the conclusion that the disease was due to "the continued and malignant abuse of Mr. CLEVELAND during the past twelve years." "A divulsive, destroying force has been at work in the bosom of the party," it proceeds, "systematically building up discords and preparing the party for division and ruin." 'Socialism, anarchy, and repudiation," concludes this political diagnostician, "grew with appalling luxuriance in Democratic soil during the canvass, but the enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND had spent a dozen years in preparing the soil."

In the first place, let us remind the New York Times of certain facts of experience. All political history proves that "malignant abuse" is powerless to produce the results attributed to it by that journal. The criticism of a man in public office which proves effectual by long continuance, will receive abundant praise. But if the must have some other basis than a mere revelation should be that, with resources | sentiment of malignity. It must be justified by events as sound and reasonable, or it tends to strengthen the man in the public esteem rather than to weaken him. It may have a transitory influence on public opinion, even if it is purely malicious; but to be permanently and widely influential it must be just, and have convincing support in the actual character of the man and in his political conduct.

When the late JAMES G. BLAINE WAS nominated for President by the Republican party, twelve years ago, the Times rejected the nomination solely on the score of objection to Mr. BLAINE personally; and when GROVER CLEVELAND was nominated by the Democrats, it supportit be followed by a complete failure in this ed him earnestly, and for personal reasons alone. It did not profess to have changed the political opinions which theretofore had induced it to give unflinching support to the Republican party. Those opinions the Democratic platform upon which Mr. CLEVELAND was nominated, assailed with peculiar emphasis and bitterness, reciting them at length; while the Republican platform simply repeated declarations of policies which had long been sustained by the Times. Our neighb ferred Mr. CLEVELAND to Mr. BLAINE, but not because he was nominally a Democrat. It reversed its political course simply because it liked Mr. CLEVELAND and disliked Mr. BLAINE. We do not attribute this change to its "malignity" toward the Republican candidate, but it was wholly sentimental. It was not due in any measure to the conversion of the Times to Democratic principles.

That paper supported Mr. CLEVELAND in spite of his party and because, as it said, he was "a platform in himself;" and the same spirit animated the whole Mugwump movement from 1884, when it was started, up to 1896, when the Democratic party fell into ruin because of it. It introduced a new and alien and destructive element into American politics. It substituted for the old system of government by a party, and according to the declarations of a party platform, government according to the opinions or the whims of an individual elected President as better than his party" and "a platform in himself." That was a novelty in our politics, a revolutionary departure.

Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration was cotorless because a hostile Congress prevented his carrying out the theory of a personal instead of a party Government; but toward its close he asserted his personality in a tariff message, which precipitated that issue in the subsequent campaign, when he ran for reflection against General HAR-RISON and was defeated. The consequence was the McKINLEY tariff. In 1892 Mr. CLEVELAND ran again, and again was supported by the Mugwumps on the simple ground of his personality. He was elected by what is called a "landslide," and specifically as an opponent of the McKINLEY tariff and the policy of protection. That policy was denounced in the Democratic platform as theoretically unconstitutional, and as causing in practice the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many. When he became President he proceeded to recommend an income tax, an imposition utterly contrary to all Demo cratic traditions, theories, and principles. He also collaborated with Mr. Wilson in drafting a distinctively and avowedly protective tariff, without the slightest regard to the denunciation of the platform on which he was nominated, and in direct conflict with its doctrine. His was a personal Government. He proceeded on the assumption that he was better than his party and "a

platform in himself." The currency question, which had been waded in the formal Democratic platform, forced itself into prominence and separated Mr. CLEVELAND from the great body of the Democrats in Congress. The SHERMAN law was repealed finally, but by the Republicans rather than the Democrats. Without the assistance of the great majority of Republiof capital awaited investment in anything cans it could not have been repealed so powerful was the Democratic revolt against the leadership of Mr. CLEVELAND. resorted to the expedient of which we have | During the continuance of the agitation

tariff to another, a change in details only and not at all in principle, and by the controversy over the currency, the business interests of the Union suffered terribly. The three years of Mr. CLEVELAND's second Administration will remain for a generation in the memories of the people as among the most disastrous in the history of the republic. Every industry languished Bankruptey increased at an alarming rate. Property generally experienced diminution. Labor was thrown out of employment. The suffering was universal; and the only hope of the people lay in their determination to get rid of Mr. CLEVELAND and his theory of personal government in 1896. Twelve years of agitation over the tariff, conducted on the CLEVELAND ground that protection was a scheme devised for the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many, had fomented dangerous discontent with all legislation and even with the existing social system itself. Mr. CLEVELAND, for his part, did his utmost to start and fan this flame by publicly justifying the bloodthirsty uprising of the Homestead rioters on the ground that it was a righteous protest against protection. Inferentially he excused and defended their savage atrocities by declaring that protec-Thus tion had "mocked the hopes of toil." he threw out the spark that kindled the social conflagration from which we have now happily but narrowly escaped. Moreover, under the false pretext of

sustaining the gold standard only, he has sold bonds the last three years from which has been received the great sum of \$293,500,000; though, as the records of the Treasury now show, more than \$191,-000,000 of the money has actually gone to make good the deficiency in the revenues of the Government. Before this Adminis tration the debt had been reduced enormously and rapidly. Under it, the debt had been increased rapidly and enormously, with the certainty of a further and great augmentation if Clevelandism was not erushed out by the people. Consequently all hope of the success of the Democratic party at the election of 1896 was abandoned by reasonable Democrats faithful to the past principles of their party. The Administration for which it was responsible had proved the most disastrous failure in the history of this Government. Every interest was suffering bitterly, and the people were only waiting impatiently for the opportunity to rid themselves of it.

In this situation the Southern and Western Democrats resolved to take a desperate chance of stemming the swelling tide of popular opposition by diverting attention from the dismal record of the Administration to another and a novel question. The combination which had long been working industriously in laying its plans, sprung the 16 to 1 issue on the people, with the hope of dividing the Republicans of the West, and thus more than offsetting the Democratic opposition it expected to arouse. In this way it avoided all responsibility for the CLEVELAND Administration, and instead joined in the general assault against it. With the new issue, made up in hostility to the policy of the Administration, it started out to make its desperate fight; and now who will deny that as a political gamble the so-called Democratic ticket got a much larger popular and electoral vote by unload ing CLEVELAND and substituting the silver issue than it could have got otherwise?

The consequence is the present disorgan ization of the Democratic party. The only aggressive element remaining in it is that which controlled the Chicago Convention and which owes its whole vitality to Clevelandism. It was created by Clevelandism, and is a legitimate consequence of the destruction of the Democratic party of history by the poisonous theory that better than a party, that he a man is is a platform in bimself, and therefore absolved from obedience to a party platform. "Continued bitter and malignant abuse" never destroys a party. The decay must be due to a more potent cause. It must be in false and pernicious principle, and such a principle was Clevelandism.

After twelve years of Clevelandism we have got back to the very policy it was engendered to overturn. McKINLEY and protection are in control; and during all this futile rounding of the circle how vast has been the loss to the people in property and in suffering! It has been an awful experience brought upon the republic by the adoption of a theory utterly hostile to the foundation principles of this Government.

# Our Southern Coast Defences.

The possibility of trouble with Spain arising out of the war in Cuba, has naturally turned attention to the condition of that part of our Atlantic seaboard which could be reached by a fleet operating from Havana as an immediate base.

It is only of late that the ports from Norfolk to the Rio Grande have begun to receive a share of the modern ordnance provided for coast defence, the first installment being half a dozen 12-inch mortars, of cast iron, hooped with steel, sent to Sullivan's Island, in Charleston harbor. As emplacewill not be very long before a partial protection for this harbor is secured.

In the list of twenty-seven ports enumer ated for defence in the order of their urgency by the Endicott Board, more than ten years ago, New Orleans stood sixth, Key West twelfth, Charleston thirteenth, Mobile fourteenth, Savannah sixteenth, Galveston sev enteenth, Pensacola nineteenth, Wilming ton, N. C., twentieth, and Cumberland

Sound, at Fort Clinch, twenty-third. The importance of some of these places is obvious. At New Orleans submarine mines can be placed in the Passes, but not in the trunk of the river just below the city, while land batteries cannot be built at the Passes, but can be established above them. The armament proposed by the Endicott Board was twenty 12-inch and ten 8-inch guns while New Orleans and San Francisco were the only two ports to which it assigned floating batteries. The total cost of the de fence of New Orleans was put at \$11,710, 000, of which, however, less than \$3,000, 000 was to go to land batteries and subma rine mines. Just now the aim is merely to give the port a couple of 10-inch guns.

The strategic value of Key West is ev dent from its being only a short run from Havana, and from its commanding position at the entrance of the Gulf. This importance is enhanced by the prevailing trade winds and currents, which tend to take vessels nearer that port. It has been said that in England's hands Key West would have been made a second Gibraltar. It is certainly of high value, whether regarded as a base for our own Gulf fleet, the base o an enemy's fleet that could seize it, or the refuge for our merchantmen caught in trop ical waters by a sudden declaration of war Its original plan of defence involved \$3, 406,500, but efforts at this time are directed simply to giving it four 10-inch and two 8-inch guns and sixteen 12-inch mortars. The defences of Charleston have already

with the expenditures authorised at the last session of Congress, it will have two 10-inch guns and sixteen 12-inch mortars. Savannah will have, under the same outlay, four 8-inch guns; Mobile and Wilmington, each two 8-inch guns; Pensacola, three 10inch guns; Galveston, two 10-inch guns,

eight 12-inch mortars, and a rapid-fire gun. Thus plans have been made and appropriations are available for the rudiments of defence at all the Southern ports which a foreign power would be likely to attack What is more, the money is actually voted for them, and work on some of them is going on. And again, there are enough guns already built at Watervliet and Bethlehem, if we do not mistake, to supply all these places with the few pieces just spoken of. The great misfortune is the pitiable neglect to have carriages and emplacements ready for the guns; but this error is not likely, we may trust, to be repeated.

So far as Spain is concerned, no anxiety should be felt for any of these ports, for various reasons. The first is that our available pavy is so much more powerful than hers that it could take care of her ships Another is that, since she is specially weak in battleships, she would have to rely largely on unarmored vessels, and these could be fought with our old heavy smooth-bores and converted rifles, aided by submarine defences and by a few modern guns and mortars, which we should have ready.

Still, the lesson of the hour for Congress is that of appropriating whatever money can be expended during the coming year in providing carriages and emplacements for the many heavy guns which we have, and shall continue to turn out.

### A New Feature for Columbia.

The unanimous decision of the trustees of Columbia University last Monday in favor of the erection of residences or dormitories for students, on or near the new site of the institution on Morningside Heights, is an important step toward a transformation in the character of that venerable seat of learning.

Columbia has always been distinguished among American colleges as a school of instruction simply, without the addition of the community life which is a usual feature of the great universities of this country and Europe, and of itself is so valuable as a means of education. The students of the old college, which was the nucleus of the great university system now developed, were drawn almost exclusively from New York and the neighboring communities; and, undoubtedly, such support alone is enough to sustain a very considerable college. Many parents prefer to keep their sons under home influences while they are receiving their college education; and many more are unable to pay the cost of sending them to live in a distant university community. Among the lads themselves, however, the feeling prevails almost universally that without this life a college is a dull place, a sort of day school only. Consequently, Columbia has seen a large part of he most desirable of college students in the Greater New York passing it by in order to go into residence at Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. They do not expect to get better instruction, but are attracted by the prospect of life in a college community.

Even if this deficiency in the facilities afforded and the advantages offered by Columbia is not fully supplied by the provision of the residences for students now favored by the trustees, the new feature will prove of the greatest assistance to the special and professional schools and the other post graduate departments making up the university system proper. The students in these come from far and near, and the situation of Columbia, in the very centre of American civilization, will attract them from a distance in even greater numbers if residences are thus provided for them. One need of such buildings is chiefly for the accommodation of these special and university students. At present they are obliged to find quarters in different parts of the town, while in such residences erected close by the note they would veniently and more cheaply housed. The consequent gain in the number of students from a distance, taking advantage of the unexampled opportunities and facilities of the schools of law, of medicine, of science, architecture, linguistics, and economics, would undoubtedly be great.

The new site of Columbia on Morningside Heights is peculiarly favorable for the growth of a distinctively college community in a great city. It is apart, and because of the configuration of the region, will always remain apart from the bustle of the populous town. The Hudson River, close by, affords an unexceiled opportunity for water sports and exercises, and the neighbor ing Central Park will always be an open pleasure ground for their use, separating them from the stir of the great city. It is probable, therefore, that when the residences there are provided, there will be a large demand for their accommo dations from undergraduates also, since they would add to Columbia the feature of ments are now in course of construction, it a distinctively college life which is so at-

tractive to youth. Undoubtedly, this prospect of increasing the popularity of Columbia among young men will induce its friends to contribute the means for putting up the requisite buildings to enable it thus the better to fulfil its ambition to stand at the head of Amer-

# The Dingley Bill.

Many Republican politicians and jour nals are favorable to the revival and pas sage of the DINGLEY bill. It should have been passed soon after it was reported. It was a measure to provide revenue, a bill for revenue only, and as such it should have received the support of every Democrat in Congress who remembered the tariff plank in the platform of 1892. But the admirers Mr. CLEVELAND were as false to that platform as he was. They and he want free wool, for instance, as if the admission, under a tariff for revenue only, of any article free of duty, were not only an absurdity but

a case of unjust discrimination. The DINGLEY bill is a good enough bill for raising the revenue which must be raised after Mr. CLEVELAND goes out of office and the fool business of issuing bonds to pro vide for the current expenses of the Govern ment is given up. It is probably as fair a revenue bill as is likely to be introduced into the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The praise which Mr. LEHMANN, Harvard's English rowing coach, has given to the Yale crow defeated at Henley last year, is noticeable: "The Yale men made as fine looking crew as I ever saw. Their physical proportions and development were exceptiand in these respects they were easily the superiors of their English rivals." In the first pangs of disappointment there had been a rather ungenerous attempt to represent th splendid eight as being below the standard; but it was soon made known that the defeat could be fully accounted for by the superior had news within the past few days. They produced by the change from one protective I been spoken of; but it may be added that stroke of the Englishmen, aided by their

superior form of oars. Indeed, it had been said from the first that it would be "a battle be ween strokes," as it proved.

But the lesson learned was worth the defeat. When the Hon. R. J. Cook visited England rears ago and studied the stroke in use there, se laid the foundation for many rowing trisupple at Yale. Gradually the stroke was modided, but Henley showed that the alterations, though giving it a distinctive character, were not improvements. Now the original stroke is to be revived, aided by English oars and by learned at Henley. Harvard will very likely have much the same method, and ever Cornell's stroke is reported to be edging toward t. When next an American college crew goe to Henley, it can be on even terms, as to the stroke, with its competitors there, and it may reasonably be expected to win.

The CLEVELAND Administration, according to the outgivings of its newspaper spokesmen, seems to attribute the late sound-money victory to popular eagerness for a bigger bonded national debt.

One of the cleverest speeches delivered at the Chamber of Commerce dinner on Tues-day was that of the Postmaster-General, the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON of West Virginia. It closed with a very clover oratorical manouvre impromptu. "Now, gentlemen," said Mr. Wilson, in substance, "permit me to close with saying that for the faults in financial legislation of the last twenty years both parties are responsible. Indeed, the one wise and salu tary measure passed in that period, I think you will all agree, was the Wilson bill." At this there arose, of course, a murmur o

good-humored sarcasm, which soon grew into s ong-sustained uproar of friendly jeers and laughter. When the right moment for inter rupting it had come, Mr. WILSON continued: "Oh, I don't mean, as I must suppose you all think I mean, the Wilson Tariff bill; I refer to the Wilson bill for the repeal of the Sherman

Nothing could have been more felicitous or the part of the speaker, or more happily appreclated by his most adrottly entrapped audience

It is satisfactory to see that the head of the New York Police Department, the Hon-THEODORE ROOSEVELT, preserves the balance of a sound-minded and able-bodied citizen toward the noble and serious art of spairing. It would be a pity if a bloody nose or a bruised sheek should be the cause of abolishing it in this enlightened metropolis.

We take leave to inform the Berlines Tugeblatt and other German journals liable to fall into error when they speak of the United States, that the American people do not desire that their Government shall "dictate the pollcy" of any other Government, the policy of Venezuela, for example, in regard to her boundaries, or that of Spain in reward to Cuba. We attend to our own affairs and the Monroe doctrips: we sympathize with any American negple who at any time may give battle to a foreign oppressor.

We are also of a fixed mind that no European power shall dictate our policy or interfere with the Monroe doctrine, or encroach upon the rightful authority of the American Government, in any case.

The warm air of the last two or three days has been superficially balmy and delightful, yet it has been distinctly abnormal and has lacked the healthy snap and exhibaration of the seasonably cold weather which we should expect at this time. Temperatures of seventy degrees in the latter part of November in this latitude are freaks of Nature and are full of danger to weak throats and lungs. We warn all our readers against overexertion and taking cold.

Neither age nor sex is a bar to proficiency of the bloycle.—Utica Press.

And yet some people seem to be unable to master that willy instrument, which has qualities and freaks and humors sometimes semi-human and often hopelessly impish. The wisest man can never be sure into what eccentricities the sense of humor of a wheel may lead it. Tho thing has a perverted brain and is a cross between a steel ship and the lowest of the invertebrates. No two bicycles are alike, and the same bicycle is never the same. It will faint away, tumble over itself, stub its too, get the side ache, show unmistakable symptoms of intoxication. "sojer," insist on gawking sideways at other bicycles, crawl when you are in a hurry, and hump itself like the wings of the lightning when you are not; buck, kick, spurt insanely when a bicycle policeman rolls into its ken, and generally enjoy and misdemean itself. The best bicycle is a "tough" at heart, and even richer in deviltry than in rubbers.

No wonder some great men have trouble with No wonder the Hon. JAMES SCHOOLE SHERMAN of the Onelda Reservation walked home with trousers more rent than ever the so-called Saxon Heptarchy was. He had a bleycle distinctly arboreal in its habits. It tried to climb a big beech tree and swatted th gressman against a wall terrifically and to the grave injury of his trousers. Jon CANNON is a veteran rider, but he has had troubles. His bicycling costume consists entirely of bulsters, artistically arranged, and he carries an axe with which to cut down his machine at the first sign of humor. Then there is the Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina, Chairman the Populist National Committee. His wheel is particularly sprightly. It throws him off three times before he can get on once. He was dumped head first upon the pavement so many times that his head began to look like a cigar box. At present he never goes out on his hu morous steed without wrapping up his head in thirteen concentric inflated footballs, including itself. He also carries a net for the purpose of gidnapping obstreperous dogs. On the whole, it may be said that when a bi

cycle is really bad it spares neither age nor sex

Notwithstanding the misrepresentations made by goldbur papers, the Sentinet has not thrown any obstacles in the way of the trade revivals artently desired by all good citizens.—Indianapous Sentinet. This takes away the last rock in the way of the wheels of industry. This gives the final boost to the boom of trade. This almost forces commerce to spread and prosper. Sing hymns of thanks and touch to heel-entrancing melodies the trisagion, the cittern, and the snare drum. Festoon the heavens with banners brighter than TOM WATSON'S DAIR OF FAULKNER'S prophe cies. Beat the earth with the sound of many feet. Bring forth the cakes and the ADAM's The Hen. BUNCOMBE BUGABOO GAUZE editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, has magnan-

The sweet potato of our later epoch is a miserable substitute for the attendent gold-in sugar-sweating tuber that delighted our fathers and made 'possum worth preserving.—Augusta Chrontele.

imously consented to waive his objections to

the resumption of prosperity, and therefore

You say well. The sweet potato has not kent up with the possum. It has degenerated. It has become, for the most part, a soggy fraud nearly tasteless or flavored faintly with paint and saffron tea. It ought to be grafted on the possum. It needs new blood, and as for flavor, the 'possum has a flavor almost too wealthy for the timid. A regular plutocratic flavor. the 'possum on the sweet potato, and thereby not only rescue the latter, but provide for the growth of the two delicacies together, and save

PRIER LARSON'S experience of Jersey ustice furnishes a lesson to evildoers in legis ation. He has been in jail for two months for the crime of protecting his employer's property on Sunday. In other words, he shot and killed a chicken thief. The chicken thief was a hawk that happened to be hovering over the her house of Farmer Nicholson of Bound Brook. This wanton and cold-blooded killing was on Sunday, and consequently Lakson was jailed So far the courts have not been able to deter mine whether the shooting on Sunday of thieving hawk, with no visible means of sup port, barring his wings, and caught almost red clawed in the act of stealing, and with strong circumstantial evidence against him in previous cases, is legal or illegal. The case must go to the Supreme Court, which site next February. and Lanson must stay in jail-

LETTERS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Commissioner Collis's Commission on the Tract Society's Elevator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: There was an accident to one of the elevators in the American Tract Society building on Monday whereby two persons were injured and the officials of the Tract Society have been prosecuting an inquiry with a view of preventing the recurrence of such an accident in the future with more disastrous results than, fortunately, attended the

The city leases from the American Tract Soclety the premises on some floors of that building for the use of the Department of Public Works, the lease being made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, of which Board the Comnissioner of Public Works, an appointee of the Mayor, is not a member. Independent of the which the American Tract Society officers have been prosecuting Commissioner C. I. T. Collis, a tenant of the Tract Society, has, though under what provision of law I do not cnow, taken upon himself to establish a commission to inquire into the matter of the elecators of his landlord. In connection with this he has issued the following bulletin:

A board is hereby appointed to investigate the causes of the accident to the elevator in this building. The board will proceed with the investigation at once othout regard to the ordinary dottes they are called upon to perform, and report to meat the earliest posdhie moment such suggestions to prevent a recur-cence of this or any other accident to the elevators as in their judgment may be necessary. The Board will consist of John E. McKay, John C. Graham, and Thomas C. Clarke.

I have scrutinized the provisions of the law creating the Department of Public Works, and I find that he has authority over the public highways, streets, roads, and avenues, of sunken lots, sewers, street vaults, pavements, and wells, and of "the care of public buildings," but I find nothing in the provisions of the law which gives the Commissioner of Public Works any supervisory power over the property of the American Tract Society or any right to appoint a commission to inquire into the management of a building owned by that society.

By what authority is such a board "to proceed with the investigation at once" of the American Tract Society's business " without regard to the ordinary duties they are called upon to perform?" By whose authority can the performance of public duties by the employees in the Department of Public Works be suspended in order to permit three of them to ascertain why the elevators of the Tract Society building are not run without accident?

A "public building" under the decision of the courts of New York and, presumably, the courts of Philadelphia, too, is defined as a building either owned by the Federal, State, or municipal Government or a building wholly let to such Government without any reserved rights to the landlord except the collection of rent. The city of New York does not hire the American Tract Society building or even the larger part of it. It is a tenant of the Tract Society, hiring some offices, and I am at a loss to understand how a tenant of a building, any more than a guest of a hotel or a passenger on a railroad train, can, in the case of an accident, be empowered to assume discretionary powers of investigation and inquiry. What has a tenant of the American Tract Society to do with the appointment of a commission to manage the building or to superintend its affairs? It certainly seems to me that Commissioner

Collis has entirely exceeded any authority conferred upon him by law, and that in the elevator matter he will have to come down, or at least come off. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

## What Is 16 to 1 f

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please explain just what 16 to 1 means? I know pretty well, I think, about it, but I cannot very well explain It. Constant Readest.

We cheerfully take up this important question, which on Nov. 3 was laid down for a day to allow the casting of votes on it. The 16 to coinage plank starts with the proposition that that ratio shall express the relative value of stiver and gold; that is, that one ounce of gold shall be worth 16 times as much as an ounce of silver, or that an ounce of gold shall be worth sixteen ounces of silver. As a gold dollar weighs 234 grains, a silver dollar shall weigh 371% grains, and whoever takes that amount of silver to the mint may have the dollar stamp put upon it, no matter to what amount.

To this, reason, experience, and honesty reply that the actual value of silver and gold is grains of silver, therefore, instead of being a dollar, measured by the present standard, is worth but fifty cents; and that for the United States to decree that all debts, its own and those of private citizens, shall be payable at fifty cents on the dollar, would be fraud, and national fraud is at the same time supreme national folly. The reasons for this latter conclusion it is unnecessary to discuss further.

Can a Whale Swallow a Mont TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Several years ago ere was published a story which professed to de scribe the thrilling adventure of James Bartley, the modern Jonah, and a wonderful whale. The story attracted much attention as affording justificatio for the literal interpretation of the Riblical account of Jonan's experience in the while's belly. I happened to be in New Bedford, Mass., and read the story to an old whaler, to whom a whale had even as common as a horse is to us. "Does Bartley really say that he was swallowed by a whale?" he asked. "It's damn lie! Watt till I get hold of him!" He then went on to explain the physical impossibility of any whale swallowing a man saying that one might force a newly born babe down a whale's throat, but a man,

Will Dr. Harsha please take note and take counsel JOSEPH NOONAN. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

## How an Earnest Democrat Feels, To the Editon of The Sen—Ser. Your leader this morning upon "The Assault on the Suffrage" is most

timely, just and absolutely necessary. I am a Democrat; have voted that licket for over orty years in this city; I ave done all that lay in my power to free the South from Force bills and negro militation. My political life has been almost wh devoted to the reliestatement of the Southern nan to his right position as a citizen under the Con-

I ut by the living God the Southern white man must con pel honest elections in his State or I for one shall silvocate putting a United States bayonet about every Southern ballot box where a Congressional vote is

NEW YORK, Nov. 14. New Point in Election Betting

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCA-Sir; Shortly after Bryan was nominated by the Democrats and prior, I think, to the nomination of the Populist ticket, on which his name appeared, I made a wager that Pennsylvanta would give McKinley 300,000 plurality, meaning of course, over the Democratic ticket. It appears for course, over the Prince Alice Hekel. It appears hat the corrected returns give lickfinley a little over 1,000 normally as against Bryan and Sewall, but give sectual plantage Populis, telest reduces NeKingy's sectual plantagy to shout \$25,000 flave 1 lost or con?

Nov. 16, 1896

You lose. You may have thought of the Bryansowall ticket only, but that cannot properly forbid the counting of Bryan votes from any other source. you hanked McKinley votes against Bryan votes, and Mckinley's majority over Bryan was not 300,000.

# Bets on the Pennsylvania Majority.

A few days ego we decided that a correspondent had lost his wager that McKinley's majority over Bryan in Pennsylvania would be 300,000, he that the McKinley electors beat the Bryan and Sewall electors by more than that figure; but if the vote for the Bryan and Watson electors was added in the Mc-Kinley majority would fall below it. Of course, the Eryan and Watson electors had to be counted. That decision, however, must be reversed, for the reacon that there must be counted also in the McKinley counted als a "citizens" ticket in Philadelphia. Tals makes the Mckinicy majority over Bryan in Pennsylvania

## Noteworthy Names for Father and Son, reals the Helena Independent. A. C. Quaintance, the well-known flouider Valley

ranchman, and owner of the Boulder Hot Springs, ranchman, and owner of the hounter not oprings, is in the city. Mr. Quaintance is a stanch Repub-lican and is mightily pleased over the outcome of the Presidential election. He is so pleased that a recent addition to his family in the shape of a scalthy boy has been named William McKinley

THE CASE OF CAPT. MINOR.

The American Officer Who Is Confined in an English Prison for Lunaties,

From the Army and Navy Journal The appearance of the American lady, Mrs. Castle, in the London courts, recalls the sensational trial for murder at the Old Bailey, in 1872, of Capt. W. C. Minor, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, retired. Capt. Minor was a native of New Haven, Conn, and a gentleman of fine education and ability, but screntric and dissolute habits. He was commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the army in 1864, and rendered valuable hospital services in 1864, and rendered valuable hospital services in the field till the close of the war. During the epidemic of cholera in New York in 1866 Dr., Minor volunteered his services at Fort Columbus, where it was almost impossible to induce a physician to go, and distinguished himself and endeared himself to the patients of the hospital and the public by his heroic efforts to nullify the contacton. Largely by his billities and the following of his nyglenic prescriptions the progress of the scourge was stopped in that vicinity. For his services affort Columbus, Congress, Sept. 28, 1866, conferred upon him the brevet of Captain. His exertions during the choicer epidemic and the looseness of his private life shortly hiterward, so undermined his health that he was retired in 1870 on secount of dirability. Not long after he went to Europe and travelled extensively. In February, 1812, he was in London. During his debauches, which were almost continuous, he was accustomed to frequent resorts of the lowest enarcter, and on the 18th of February of the year mentioned, while in a chesp hotel in Lambeth, he became engaged in a furious altercation with a workingman, whom he stabbed and killed. Arrested and brought to trial, the then American Ambassauor, Robert C. Schenk, soared no efforts to insure a fair trial, and as light a sentence as possible, the greatest loquiar excitement manifesting itself at the time, both in England in the field till the close of the war. During sauor. Robert C. Schenk, spared no efforts to insure a fair trial, and as light a sentence as possible, the greatest topular excitements manifesting itself at the time, both in England and America. During the progress of the trial t.e plea of insanity was satvanced by the defence It had its effect in preventing the death penalty, but the court finally sentenced the prisoner to lifelong confinement in Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, where he has since remained, despite the efforts of several Americans to secure his release.

Capt. Minor's condition is at present deplorable. He is seldom able to leave the ward for violent patients, and the picture of the wreck of a once powerful and brilliant intellect is most distressing. During his incarceration he has at no time falled to receive his pay as a retired officer, which is received and expended on his behalf by his conservator. Mr. Alfred Walker of Rutland, Vt., designated by the Government at the time of his conviction.

# From the St. Louis Mirror. Of all the devices yet invented by woman for

the ensuaring and destruction of a man's soul. the A ray shirt waist is the most diabolically the A ray shirt waist is the most diabolically efficacious. I call them X ray shirt waist because they have somewhat the effect of the Roentgen photographs, in that they disclose most bounteously the feminine framework through a warp and woof transparent. They are the most solicitous things. The sleeves are but substantial lures for the eye to the every arm. Through these sleeves one can note even a vaccination mark so plainly as to feel a very distinct hatred for the leaving it there as a sign manual of scientific privilege. You can note the dimples and the little elevations that by their particular deviations emphasize the general roundness of the arm. Fastened closely around the wrist with a little band, the expansion of the ballooning sleeve is imparted to the more insistent.

From Garden and Forest.
At the Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Frank O. Marvin of the University of Kansas, and Vice-President of the Section of Mechanical Science and Engineering, read a paper on the Artistic Element Engineering. There is little or no attention paid by that profession in America to considerations of beauty. Prof. Marvin seems hopeful that a change in public and professional sentiment will come in time, but he declares that the schools of engineer in this direction, and that so far as he knows there is but one American text-book-Prof. Johnson's book on bridges-which includes any discussion whatever of the principles of mathetic design. Few persons will dispute his thesis that in the industrial and constructive arts we pay no heed to considerations of beauty. The eminent German who visited this country as a Commissioner did not state the case too strongly, perhaps, when he reported that "in America public works are executed without reference to art." For many months the work of enlarging the approach to the New York terminus of ture has been about completed in one of the most conspicuous points in the city, and through which day. Most surely the vestibule to such a work as the bridge ought to have some dignity of its own, or, at least, it should have some harmonious relation with the bridge. The Commissioners in charge of this work are gentlemen of distinction and pubhe spirit, and yet no one who looks at it would ever infer that they felt the slightest responsibil tty to satisfy man's natural longing for fitness and proportion and his natural preference for beauty claims of art themselves, it never has occurred to them, apparently, that the people have sensibili-

their constructions as soon as the people demand 18. For Instance. From the Cincinnati Enquirer

example of what is almost the universal rule, Pub-

He officials and the executive officers of great cor-

porations will pay heed to the claims of art in

"Father," asked the little boy, "what is a bless ing in disguise?" "A blessing in disguise? It's a-it's a-a fullyte

sured fire when business is dall, for instance,"

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, Franch two-cent postal cards, issued for the

if they bear the postmark of the day of the Czar's arrivat

senior Admiral in the British pavy list, but Sir Alexander Mitne, who is 90 and who entered the navy eighty years ago, is the oldest Admiral and the one who has served longest, Frence and Beigian capitalists are to construct large alkali works near the newly discovered roe

salt deposits at Pola, in Central Asia. There is good coal at Bardimkul, near by. The sait is of very fine quality, with no admixture of other chemica During the September cyclone in Paris the Jardin des Piantes suffered severely. The flower beds were destroyed and the famous cedar of Lebanon, planted near the Belvedere in 1785, was blown down. The other large trees were so bally dam aged that it has laisly been found necessary to cus them all down,

Francisque Sarcey, the well-known French draatic critic, who was damlased without warning by the Paris Petit Journal last summer, has brought suit against the newspaper, asking \$100 damages. He wishes to settle the question whether newspaper men, any more than other employees, may be discharged uncerementously.

A thorough piece of work in the emutional tragedy line was done recently at Novara in Sicily. A young woman who had been abandoned by her lover, induced her mother to help her to avenge herself, and the two, putting on men's clothes and armed with daggers, lay in wait in a path, along which the lover was to pass. They stabled to death the first person who came along, and then discovered that they had killed the wrong man. It was the brother of their intended victim. The laiter appeared soon, however, and at once strangled the mother. The daughter then jumped into a pond near by, and was drowned. Thereupon the lover cut his own throat.

While the Catholics of Opalenties, a little town of the province of Posen, were escorting the Archbishop of Guesen to the railroad station with bands and a to, thi ght procession a little while ago, the Prussian District Commissioner undertook brough the crowd with his carriage. He was drunk time and swore at the people, cailing them "cursed Polish swine." The result was a riot, during which the horses were stopped and the Commisdoner beaten with the torches. The court investigating the matter, while convicting the particiing facts to be true, and in its verdice dated that they had been provoked by the unjustifiable conduct of the Commissioner.

Among the coins to be sold in the last portion of the great Montagu collection next spring is the Juxon medal, which Charles I. took from his pocket and gave to Blahop Juxon just before his exe-It is described in the inventory of the King's effects, made at the time, as follows: "Item a very thick place being prest, done upon ye King's oronation in Scotland, being with a Thiatie tree and letters printed at re edges, much worn in his Majesty's pocket." The coin presents a bust of Charles, bareheaded, with a failing lace collar and a scarf across his breast. It was bequeath by Juxon to a female relative, and all the hand through which it passed from her to Mr. Montes